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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/809,889	03/26/2004	Yoshifumi Tanimoto	042089	7798
38834 7590 12/13/2007 WESTERMAN, HATTORI, DANIELS & ADRIAN, LLP 1250 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW SUITE 700 WASHINGTON, DC 20036			EXAMINER	
			SAMS, MATTHEW C	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	,		2617	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			12/13/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/809,889	TANIMOTO, YOSHIFUMI			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Matthew C. Sams	2617			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	l. ely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro				
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims					
4) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>13-19</u> is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>13-19</u> is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.				
Application Papers	•				
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 10.	epted or b) objected to by the Eddrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		•			
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ite			

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This office action is in response to the amendment filed on 11/1/2007.

2. Claims 1-12 have been cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li et al. (US-2003/0182428 hereinafter, Li).

Regarding claim 13, Li teaches a communication method comprising the steps of:

detecting by a terminal of a forwarder, whether or not a user of a terminal of a forwarding destination is logged in an instant message server; (Page 2 [0010] *i.e.* "the resulting P2P communication service/network allows users to remain aware of others' online/offline statuses")

transmitting an instant message including identification information of the terminal of the forwarding destination from the terminal of the forwarder to a communication device when the user of the forwarding destination is not logged in the instant message server; (Page 8 [0105])

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storing the instant message received from the terminal of the forwarder in means for storing of the communication device; (Fig. 3 [340 & 348])

detecting by the communication device, whether or not the user of the forwarding destination designated as the terminal of the forwarding destination is logged in the instant message server; (Page 2 [0010]) and

transmitting the instant message stored in the means for storing from the communication device to the terminal of the forwarding destination when the user of the forwarding destination logs into the instant message server; (Page 8 [0105])

wherein when the user of the forwarding destination logs in (Page 7 [0094]), the buffered messages saved for the forwarding destination address are transmitted to the destination when a connection is established. (Page 8 [0105])

Li differs from the claimed invention by not explicitly reciting the forwarding destination information corresponding to the logged-in user of the forwarding destination is extracted from a forwarding destination column of the received instant message and set as a destination prior to message transmission. However, Li teaches typically instant messages are routed through an IM server (*i.e.* originally addressed to a server...) to get to the respective target destination. (...which forwards the message to the target buddy Page 6 [0078] and Fig. 3 [306]) Although Li does not explicitly recite "extracting" [a forwarding destination from a] "forwarding destination column", it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the instant message is required to be routed through a IM server (Fig. 3 [314, 306 & 350] and Page 4 [0038]) and that the forwarding destination column is analogous to the buddy user information (Fig. 4 400]), which is analyzed by the system in order to forward the buffered instant message to the

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correct mobile subscriber when a connection is reestablished by user and the peer-topeer network. (Page 7 [0090] & Page 8 [0105])

5. Claims 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li in view of Dorenbosch et al. (US-2002/0173308 hereinafter, Dorenbosch).

Regarding claim 14, Li teaches the limitations of claim 13 above, but differs from the claimed invention by not explicitly reciting adding to an instant message to be transmitted from the communication device to the terminal of the forwarding destination, transmitter information included in the instant message which the communication device received from the terminal of the forwarder.

In an analogous art, Dorenbosch teaches a instant message proxy for a communication method in a mobile environment that includes adding to an instant message to be transmitted from the communication device to the terminal of the forwarding destination, transmitter information included in the instant message which the communication device received from the terminal of the forwarder. (Dorenbosch Fig. 3, Page 2 [0021] and Page 3 [0032]) At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the communication method of Li after modifying it to incorporate the IM proxy of Dorenbosch. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since Dorenbosch enables instant messaging for mobile subscribers which can be a more convenient method of communication for users. (Page 1 [0002-0005])

Regarding claim 15, Li in view of Dorenbosch teaches the step of transmitting, when a prescribed period of time elapses after the communication device receives the instant message form the terminal of the forwarder, an instant message indicating such

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a fact from the communication device to the terminal of the forwarder. (Dorenbosch Fig. 4 [56 & 58] and Page 2 [0023])

Regarding claim 16, Li in view of Dorenbosch teaches the step of transmitting the instant message from the terminal of the forwarder to the terminal of the forwarding destination without intervening the communication device when the user of the forwarding destination is logged in the instant message server. (Dorenbosch Page 2 [0020] through Page 3 [0027])

Regarding claim 17, Li in view of Dorenbosch teaches a means for detecting whether or not the user is logged in server. (Dorenbosch Page 2 [0023])

Regarding claim 18, Li in view of Dorenbosch teaches receiving a first instant message including a transmission destination, a transmitter, a forwarding destination and main text form the terminal of the forwarder. (Dorenbosch Fig. 2 [24], Fig. 3 [43] and Page 2 [0020-0023])

Regarding claim 19, Li in view of Dorenbosch teaches a means for generating a second instant message including a transmission destination, a transmitter, a forwarder and main text as an instant message to be transmitted to the terminal of the forwarding destination in accordance with the first instant message. (Dorenbosch Fig. 2 [24], Fig. 3 [43], Page 2 [0020-0023] and Page 3 [0032])

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 13 has been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew C. Sams whose telephone number is (571)272-8099. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lester Kincaid can be reached on (571)272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

MCS 12/4/2007

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